

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1857.

Democratic Ticket for Congress!

Election first Thursday in August next.

FIRST DISTRICT:

HON. HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck.

SECOND DISTRICT:

HON. THOMAS RUFFIN, of Wayne.

THIRD DISTRICT:

HON. WARREN WINSLOW, of Cumberland.

FOURTH DISTRICT:

HON. L. O'VE. BRANCH, of Wake.

FIFTH DISTRICT:

HON. STEPHEN E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance.

SIXTH DISTRICT:

ALFRED M. SCALES, JR., Esq., of Rockingham.

SEVENTH DISTRICT:

HON. BURTON CRAIGE, of Rowan.

EIGHTH DISTRICT:

HON. THOMAS L. CLINGMAN, of Buncombe.

Death of Mr. Dobbin.

Hon. James C. Dobbin, late Secretary of the Navy, died at his residence two miles West of Fayetteville, between eight and nine o'clock in the forenoon of Tuesday, the 4th inst. He was in his 44th year.

We have seldom, if ever, been called upon to notice an event that has caused us more sincere regret—a regret occasioned not simply by our deep sense of the loss which the public has sustained, but in a still greater degree by our feelings of personal respect and friendship for the distinguished dead. Few men, indeed, have ever possessed the power of attracting others to themselves in a higher degree than Mr. Dobbin, and the real secret of his popularity was to be found in his amiable character, and the unaffected kindness of his heart. He was truly a good man. This was the foundation of his success in life—the motive power of all his actions. What in others might have been mere tact—the careful avoidance of making enemies, was with him the result of a thorough regard for the feelings of others. We saw him on the eve of his retirement from office, when the ravages of the fatal and insidious disease that terminated his existence were but too apparent to the eye of friendship. Then, as ever, he was cheerful, kind, considerate—thinking more of others than of himself, thoughtful in his enquiries after the men and things of his own home, in which he included every foot of his native State, speaking of what ought to be done for his advancement, and which he hoped to see done, and perhaps assist in doing if God should spare his life.

The same cheerfulness that marked him then, stayed with him to the close. The cheerfulness of a quiet conscience—the peace of a Christian spirit, trusting in its Redeemer, and prepared to live or die as he might order—ready to meet the summons whenever it might come—equally ready to do its whole duty upon earth as long as it might be the will of God to spare his life.

The history of Mr. Dobbin is familiar to nearly every citizen of the State. As an advocate at the bar, the representative of his native county of Cumberland in our State Legislature, the member of Congress from his native district, or the influential member of President Pierce's Cabinet, he was always "the right man in the right place," filling every position with honor to himself and advantage to the public. Many a bright luminary has passed from our national sky within a few brief years—some brighter, perhaps, than that which has just set, but none with rarer ray or with fewer spots.

The citizens of Fayetteville held a meeting at noon on the 4th, for the purpose of testifying their respect for the memory of their late distinguished fellow-citizen. Arrangements were made for a public funeral, which will take place this afternoon or to-morrow morning, our letters differ on this point. No doubt some public action will be taken here to express the feelings which all entertain.

We publish in another part of to-day's paper the proceedings of the meeting held at the Court House on last Tuesday evening, in accordance with the request of that meeting.

With much in the resolutions we cordially agree. With other portions, we do not agree, because we know that they are founded upon a misunderstanding of language used at the Citizens' meeting of the 29th ult. We listened to every word then said, carefully and attentively. Neither Mr. Wright, Mr. McRee, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Smith, nor anybody else, said the mechanics of the Town of Wilmington were Abolitionists, nor anything of the kind. It was distinctly disavowed. They said that the act of the night of the 27th ult., was that of persons whom they stigmatized by the epithets referred to. They said further that from circumstances, from the wording of the placard stuck up at or on the injured building, common talk about the streets painted at and cast imputations upon a class of our citizens in connection with this affair—that thus innocent men, who no doubt condemned the act equally with the balance of their fellow-citizens, were unjustly reflected upon, and it was due to themselves that they should come out, and heartily join in condemning the illegal act.

This is the sum and substance of the matter—the mole-hill which has been exaggerated into a mountain, about which excitement has been stirred up, and all sorts of talk made—all wrong because all in error. A community has been stirred up for nothing, because men act from impulse rather than reflection. But such will always be the case where excitement rules the hour.

Some of the remarks made at the meeting of Tuesday night, were unexceptionable. Some were wholly or in part wrong. When strangers who don't know whom they are talking about, get up to arraign some of our best and most useful citizens—to find fault with our social system—to sow the seeds of discord in our midst, we can have no feeling but that of condemnation, a feeling which is shared in by the mechanics of the town themselves.

We publish all that we have published with reluctance, and against our wishes, and we might almost add, our better judgments. Not a word appeared in the papers of town in connection with the citizens' meeting, reflecting upon mechanics. Compare the proceedings of the 4th with those of the 29th ult., and the thing will be apparent.

We trust never to see such times again. If people will have strife, our columns cannot be again its medium.

Respect must be mutual. The mechanics demand that, their own rights and feelings should be respected. Other people, no doubt, feel themselves entitled to the same consideration. This cannot be forgotten without injustice and injury.

Up to 1 o'clock on the 1st inst., the Police Commissioners of New York, appointed under the act establishing the Metropolitan Police, had gone through with one hundred unsuccessful ballottings to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Draper. The vote stands three "Republicans," two Democrats, and one "American." The "Blacks" are mighty sick of their bargain, and wish they had let it alone. Serves them right. The last court of appeal—the people—will undo this foolish legislation of the last Black Republican General Assembly of the State of New York.

LOOK AT HOME.—It is the mode with a great portion of the Northern people to take their opinions second-hand from English authorities, and to make Exeter Hall, London, their example and teacher upon matters of ethics moral and political, especially upon all questions relating to the South and its institutions. Mrs. Stowe, no doubt, is prouder of her ovation at the hands of the Dutchess of Sutherland, than of all the praises of her northern co-workers in abolitionism.

But while this is their course on one tack, while they follow England most closely in all that tends to evil at home, they loudly proclaim her decadence and dissolution. They solemnly assure us that she is sinking from her place among the nations—already decrepit and on the eve of inevitable bankruptcy.—The sceptre is passing from her, &c.

Now, it strikes us that it would be much wiser for these wise men of the North and East to look at home, and to reflect that nearly all the difficulties under which England has labored for years past, have arisen from the intermeddling spirit of cant, in which England is so closely imitated by too many in the United States—that the ruin of England's valuable possessions in the West Indies, has been produced by the practical workings of the abolition humbug at the North—that the present difficulties in the East Indies have been precipitated by Exeter Hall propaganda and intolerance, too weakly yielded to by the government. The Hindoos are not Christians and the government cannot make them so. It has no right to interfere with their religion, save to restrain its services or ceremonies where violative of law, and it has already stopped the murders of Juggernaut—but end to the burning of widows,—extinguished Thuggism, and at least ameliorated acts, where it had no right to interfere with opinions or mere forms. But these Exeter Hall Saints, the Pharisees of Great Britain, insist that more should be done—that the religious prejudices of a great people should recklessly be insulted—their temples impoverished or profaned, and themselves degraded in order that they may be Christians. And they have been listened to with only too much respect, and to their influence at home, and the meddling course of their emissaries in India, much of the present difficulty in the latter country may be traced.

Why not look at home, and see that a persistence in imitating the same course in this country is liable to produce the same results? The howling of political parties against the South, and against the religious feelings of others, must, if persevered in and countenanced, result even more disastrously here than a similar course has done in Great Britain, because it strikes at no mere colonial outpost, but at the heart of the country itself—at its union, its integrity, its national greatness.

But more than this, it would be well for those wise men to look at home on another account. This failing England is gaining upon us day by day. Her exports this year will double ours, and while these "Wise men of the East" have been troubling their sensitive consciences about the wickedness and ruin of the South, Great Britain, with her steam propellers has been stealing from them the carrying trade of the world. Northern and Eastern shipping lies idle, and even to New York itself, the most valuable freight, amounting to full half of all the values comes in British steamers, while the pampered Collie line, to support which the South has bled, is wholly behind, and out of the race.

The shipping interests under the exclusive charge of the North and East are going down before British competition, and the commerce of the country depends on its vitality upon the slave-grown products of the South. These alone keep Europe in check, these alone enable us to pay for the foreign goods imported. The South does her part, and more than her part. Let the North look to it that she does her.

It won't do to count upon the decadence of Great Britain or despise her rivalship. It is all nonsense. She never was stronger nor would better bear watching.

THE PRESS.—The first number of "The Press," a new Democratic paper started at Philadelphia, Col. John W. Forney, Editor and Proprietor, has just made its appearance in our sanctum, to which it is a welcome visitor. If long and faithful service constitute desert, then does Col. Forney deserve well of the Democratic party and of the country, for he has done yeoman's service for both in days gone by, and will live to do them again, we trust.

Those who marked the course of the "Pennsylvanian" in 1852 and previously,—who read the ablest articles in the "Union" during the pendency of the Kansas struggle, will know where to find Col. Forney and what to expect from him. They will remember him as an able defender of national principles, and expect to find him nothing less now, and we feel assured that they will not be disappointed, as we trust that he will not be in his reasonable expectations of receiving that support to which his services and his talents entitle him from the Democracy of Pennsylvania and the country at large.

Daily Press six dollars—Weekly two dollars a year.

THE COMMERCIAL.—This morning, notices the fact that there is to be a meeting of the Mechanics of our town at the Court House this evening, and forbears any expression of opinion in advance, tightly, we presume. Any grievances, under which any portion of the citizens of North Carolina labor, or suppose they labor, is a fair ground for legitimate action, in a fair and proper manner, in accordance with the law and constitution, and no man can say that it is not.

It is for the Mechanics, as for any other citizens of the State to discuss their position, to petition to the legislature, and to do all other things consistent with their obligations as citizens of North Carolina, to have what they wish accomplished. Need we say that all this can be best done in harmony with their fellow-citizens generally, and that we know of no other means by which any real benefit can accrue to themselves or others. Our good and our evil, our rights and our wrongs are mutually joined together—all mingled up, and nothing can affect a part without affecting the whole.

Daily Journal of the 4th inst.

THE ELECTIONS.—The elections for President throughout Mexico have resulted in the choice of Comonfort, now acting Provisional President. The threat of Spanish invasion appears for a time to have calmed the troubled waters in Mexico, or at least to have hushed all disturbances for the present, although it is doubtful whether Comonfort will be able to fulfil his constitutional term of service without some outbreak. The machinations of Santa Anna seem to have failed of their purpose in rallying a party in his favor. The old intriguer, who won his first laurels in fighting against the monarchial power of Spain, is now the great hope of those who sigh for the restoration of absolutism throughout Mexico.

HOTEL.—The thermometer has been up as high as 108 in the shade, at Topeka, Kansas Territory, during the present summer and while the bogus convention was in session. In various places in Nebraska, it is reported to have risen as high as 6 to 7 in the shade. Cool and pleasant, that!

93-A century ago this very year, Surja Dowlah, Nabob of Bengal, captured "The Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William," and forced a large number of the "English" into a close and confined room, the prison of the Garrison, where the greatest number died of suffocation, and the *Black Hole* of Calcutta became historical. The sufferings of that awful night of confinement form a tale of horror to appal the boldest.

Surajah Dowlah and his race have passed away. His superior, too, the Sovereign of Delhi, and paramount ruler of India, has also gone from the stage, and his descendants are mere pensionaries. For over fifty years even the shadow of independent power has departed from its ancient seat in the imperial city. In 1803, Delhi became part and parcel of the territories of the East India Company.

But while this is their course on one tack, while they follow England most closely in all that tends to evil at home, they loudly proclaim her decadence and dissolution. They solemnly assure us that she is sinking from her place among the nations—already decrepit and on the eve of inevitable bankruptcy.—The sceptre is passing from her, &c.

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[From the Nashville Banner.]

Cotton Crop of 1857—Commercial Prospects.

This important crop, to the South, and fast becoming important to the world, is giving concern to many persons at this time, owing to the various opinions expressed about the growing crop.

It is a very commonly expressed opinion that the present crop is about four weeks later than usual. A correct comparison of crops in growth, blooming and yield, can only be made by reference to facts, embracing a series of years. Many planters have kept journals for years, which embrace much valuable information, but they have not been generally published.

The blooming is now considered an era in the progress of the crop, and is a fact often referred to, for the purpose of fixing the question of a late or early crop. A planter of Chambers county, in Alabama, adjoining Georgia, in lat. 33 deg., and long. 8 deg. W. from Washington, has kept a record of the first bloom for 14 years, which is here inserted, with the commercial yield of each year, as shown by the commercial tables. Times of first blooms as follows:

Wheat. Estimate.

Crops of 1849. Crops of 1857.

Ohio..... 14,500,000. 20,000,000.

Indiana..... 6,200,000. 10,000,000.

Illinois..... 9,500,000. 15,000,000.

Tennessee..... 2,200,000. 5,000,000.

Michigan..... 5,000,000. 6,000,000.

Wisconsin..... 4,200,000. 5,000,000.

Missouri..... 3,000,000. 5,000,000.

Iowa..... 1,600,000. 3,000,000.

Aggregate..... 47,550,000. 75,000,000.

This shows an advance of 55 per cent. on the production of 1849.

The increase of population is about 35 per cent., so we have allowed a large margin for more favorable crops.

Looking to the consumption of Indian Corn bread, the consumption of wheat for flour and seed in these States will not exceed 45,000,000 bushels, so that there will be assuming an average crop, twenty-eight millions of bushels for exportation. This is probably double the amount which went out of the northwest to the Atlantic coast.

Crops of 1849. Crops of 1857.

Bu. lbs. Bushels.

Ohio..... 51,000,000. 50,000,000.

Indiana..... 53,000,000. 65,000,000.

Illinois..... 57,000,000. 75,000,000.

Tennessee..... 68,700,000. 65,000,000.

Kentucky..... 52,000,000. 60,000,000.

Michigan..... 2,000,000. 5,000,000.

Wisconsin..... 36,200,000. 56,000,000.

Iowa..... 8,700,000. 20,000,000.

Total..... 332,450,000. 443,000,000.

This is an increase of 33 per cent., or about the same with the population.

Of this great cereal crop (only one half goes into surplus, partly in bulk, partly as pork, lard, whiskey, cattle. There will be a greater surplus in 1857 than in 1850, by full 60,000,000 bushels, which is equivalent to an increase of thirty millions of dollars. There will be half the same increase on wheat, and one-fourth as much on oats. The advance in hay, which is already much of it gathered, will be full fifteen millions more, which chiefly appears in the weight of cattle, horses, &c. &c.

Resolved, That we have heard with disgust the slanders which were understood to have been hurled against us, as a class, by the agents of the Slaveholders, in the course of their arsons of the 23rd ult., by clausers as "abolitionists," "dead rabbits," "plug pigeons," etc. which epithets, if applied to us, we repeat with indignation, and return them to their authors and vendors for their own digestion.

Resolved, That all we ask, is for the existing laws to be executed by those who have been sworn to enforce them; and that every citizen ready to assist in removing the founders to the steps of justice.

Resolved, That although the existing laws (in reference to Negroes contracting and hiring their time) are supposed to be sufficient for the protection of White Mechanics, yet this particular law is not accessible to negroes and their masters are prone to think any advantages and ineffective, and from which the mechanics and laboring men derive benefit.

Resolved, That while the individual rights of every member of society must be respected, we will remain neutral, and use all our energies in enforcing the law in regard to illegal contracting, and respectfully solicit the co-operation of the citizens generally.

Resolved, That, as mechanics, in assembling together in this particular, do not disown any intent to injure the public. Meeting in this place, and addressing them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that it is highly medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose consciences are grieved by the conduct of abolitionists, ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor.

NOTICE.—Whoever expects to find a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties.

ALL OF WHICH IS PROBABLY SUBMITTED.

From the Detroit Free Press, of July 31st.

A Boy Eaten up by a Bear at Detroit.

We have succeeded with some difficulty in learning the particulars of a shocking occurrence which took place on the Hamtramck marshes on last Tuesday, in which a boy, eleven years old, was actually eaten up alive by a bear, within sight of the city.

The circumstances of the case are as follows:—A man named Joseph Rademacher, a German, living on Macomb street, between Rivard and Russell, went out on Tuesday morning, in company with his little brother, to pick raspberries. They carried their dinners with them, and went some five or six miles out, before commencing their day's work. Rademacher deposited his dinner basket and coat on the ground, and employed himself for some time in picking berries, when, his attention being attracted by a noise, he looked around, and, to his intense astonishment, saw a large bear, accompanied by three cubs, engaged in devouring his dinner. It was but the work of a moment to drop his basket of berries, and hurry, with his younger brother, away from the spot. He saw two bears not from him when he left the spot, but had nothing to them. Before himself and brother had got a safe distance, they heard terrible screams in the direction they had left, which only served to accelerate their pace, and place a greater distance between them and danger. They were overtaken by one of the boys, who came rushing after them in a bowdlerism of fright, screaming that the bear was eating up his brother. Rademacher ran to his brother with a will, followed by the two boys, and desiring the sufferer to his fate. The cowardly race soon brought them to the city, when they spread the alarm, and a large party was quickly formed for the rescue, which proceeded to the scene of the disaster, accompanied by Rademacher and the father of the unfortunate boy.

A long search resulted in finding the remains of the boy, the bear having eaten up about half of the corpse, and buried the rest for a future meal. Remains of his clothes were found scattered around, together with Rademacher's coat, torn to pieces. A general hunt was commenced with a view of finding the bear, which has been continued up to the present without success. The boy was Irish or German we are not certain which. His name also we have been unable to learn, but shall ascertain it to-day. His brother, a boy of thirteen, stated that they almost stumbled over the bear before they saw him at all, when he suddenly turned with a savage growl and seized the one who was nearest. A word of warning from Rademacher when he commenced his flight may have saved the boy, but he was too frightened to do anything but run.

The bear was a large and powerful one, and must have been excited to great hunger to commit so bold a deed. The contemplation of such an occurrence, happening almost within the limits of a city of 70,000 inhabitants, is sickening and terrible. Wild bears have become a rarity in most parts of the State, yet we are visited in the very metropolis by one that perpetuates a deed that belongs to the early annals of our history. It is to be hoped that such visits will be rare future.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.—The following from the New York Sun is about the best thing of its sort we have read for many a day:

A couple of patent "safe" sharpeners got hold of a supposed greenhorn, yesterday, near one of the hotels, whom they found to be so extraordinarily vivacious that caution on their part was entirely laid aside. Greenby was ready enough to let it blight on their "safe," but his wife had got all his money, and he wanted a good pretext to get it out of her. So he borrowed a gold watch of the sharpeners, in order to show it to his wife as a desired purchase—entered the hotel—stepped out of another door—and the sharpeners have not seen him since.

Reduced by Dyaspeal to a mere skeleton."

CURED BY BORHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.

Mr. A. Matchett, a trader probably as well known as any man in Western Pennsylvania, states as follows: "I met with a farmer in Armstrong county who was reduced by Dyaspeal to a mere skeleton; I persuaded him to buy a bottle of Borhave's Holland Bitters, believing it would cure him.

Meeting him some months after, what was my astonishment at finding him a pale, heavy man; he told me he now weighed 200 pounds, and that this wonderful change had been produced by Borhave's Holland Bitters, to which he attributed solely his restoration."

See advertisement in another column.

WOOD'S RESTORATIVE.—Of all the restoratives for the hair that have been invented, Wood's pre-eminently claims the first place. It will certainly restore the natural color of the hair, if the directions are followed for a sufficient length of time. It also has produced astonishing effects in bringing out a growth of hair, where the head had been previously bald. Wood does not pretend that it will do in all cases; and we think his candor is a good recommendation of the virtues which his restorative really possesses. If the roots of the hair are destroyed, no human power can make them grow again; but where there is any vitality left in the root, the restorative will soon renew the hair in all its pristine vigor. It has done this repeatedly where all other remedies had failed. It is therefore worth while in all cases to make the experiment. For cleansing the head of dandruff, and thickening and strengthening the hair it has no rival.—Western Patriot.

For sale in Wilmington by WALKER MEARES & CO., and Druggists generally.

"C."

MOSQUITOS IN NEW YORK.—We have not lately seen that venerable personage, the oldest inhabitant, otherwise we would have obtained his affidavit, or certificate, that within his recollection there never was in the month of July, in the city of New York, in Brooklyn, on Staten Island, or on the Jersey flats, such a countless host of such hard-billed, sharp-billed, and long-billed mosquitos, as in the present season of July. "They throng the air, they darken the earth, and the earth is scarcely tenable on account of them." Their numbers are beyond numerical computation. Billions and trillions do not include a billion or a trillion of a plant, every blade of grass, every leaf of a plant, every upturned sod, everything and every place is alive with them. In the house and around the house, on the lounge and over the lounge, and alas! in the dormitory and through the doorway, in and through, and around and up and above and below every thing and every place hum mosquitoes.

It is positively awful to think about, but a thousand times more so to feel. Talk of murder in New York and poisoning in Edinburgh, there has been more bloodshed and poisoning in this city and suburbs during the last three days and nights than since the deluge, for a season, put an end to human wickedness. It is lucky that mosquitos only live for a day—at least that's the poetic idea, and the only poetry there is in the matter—or men, women and children would have to move through the air in some such sort of clothing as a diver's India Rubber apparatus, and New Yorkers would find mosquito bites nearly as fatal as folks do in Florida, according to a paragraph elsewhere given. Eighteen hundred and fifty-seven will be memorable for feats of mosquito.

[Com. Advertiser.]

MERCHANTS.

WE have now on hand a quantity of MERCANTILE BLANKS, such as

FOREIGN (OUTWARD AND INWARD) MANIFEST,

printed on good white paper, ruled in the best manner.

COASTING MANIFEST, on good white paper, and ruled in like good style.

BILLS OF LADING on good blue paper, with ruled lines printed in. Also SHIPPING ARTICLES.

We shall hereafter, keep all of the above blanks on hand for sale in quantity to suit the trade.

TERMS ARE AS FOLLOWS PER SESSION:

For the English Standard, per session, \$45.00

and Great, together with this above, \$55.00

One-half payable in advance, balance at end of the session. Pupils will be charged from their entrance until the end of the session, except in case of removal.

For any further information, see the following Testimonials:

N. N. NIXON, Wilmington, N. C.

JOS. M. FOY, Scott's Hill,

D. K. FUTCH, do.

S. L. MCLELLAN, Hamm, do.

H. VAN BOEKELLEN, do.

JOHN HOWARD, Tappan Sound,

June 5th, 1857.—281-law104-414.

THE CROPS OF THE WEST IN 1857.—The Cincinnati Gazette has the following estimates of the crop of 1857, compared with the production of 1849, in the nine great grain-growing States of the West. The Gazette says the estimates are based on sound data in relation to increase of population and ratio of production, and on the assumption that the crop of this year will be a full average. Of course providential circumstances may mar this flattering prospect:

Wheat. Estimate.

Crops of 1849. Crops of 1857.

Ohio..... 14,500,000. 20,000,000.

Indiana..... 6,200,000. 10,000,000.

Illinois..... 9,500,000. 15,000,000.

Tennessee..... 2,200,000. 5,000,000.

Michigan..... 5,000,000. 6,000,000.

Wisconsin..... 4,200,000. 5,000,000.

Missouri..... 3,000,000. 5,000,000.

Iowa..... 1,600,000. 3,000,000.

Aggregate..... 47,550,000. 75,000,000.

This shows an advance of 55 per cent. on the production of 1849.

The increase of population is about 35 per cent., so we have allowed a large margin for more favorable crops.

Looking to the consumption of Indian Corn bread, the consumption of wheat for flour and seed in these States will not exceed 45,000,000 bushels, so that there will be assuming an average crop, twenty-eight millions of bushels for exportation.

AND WHEREAS, Several outrages of an unlawful character have been perpetrated in the Town of Wilmington, held at the Court House, on Tuesday, August 4th, by the Committee reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, There is evidently a determination in some portion of the community to throw the responsibility of these outrages upon the mechanics as a body, thereby subjecting them to the reprobation of the community, and of the rights of others, and to a reckless indifference of consequences in their conduct.

And whereas, These outrages have been committed upon us, from the open and fearless vindictiveness of our

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